

LIBRARY

CORBY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1951

---



# Urban District of Corby

---

## **Members of the Public Health Committee :** 1951 - 52.

Councillor J. Wallace (*Chairman*).

Councillors E. Blackwood, A. V. Easton, J. Scobbie, K. H. Turner,  
A. B. Westcott, and W. Young.

## **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :**

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell and the Rural District of Kettering, and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

GEORGE H. WILKINSON, F.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I.  
(Meat and Foods)

JOHN DOUGLAS MITCHELL, A.R.SAN.I.  
(Meat and Foods)

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
75 London Road,  
KETTERING,

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Corby Urban District Council.

July, 1952.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Marshall, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for 1951.

The Statistics available are an indication of the health and well being of the people in the District, and this appears to be very satisfactory.

The crude death rate of 6.35 per 1,000 population is half that of the Country as a whole and is also half of a selected 148 towns of between 25,000 to 50,000 population.

The infantile mortality rate which had remained relatively high since 1939, reaching its peak of 70.58 per 1,000 live births in 1947 and declining somewhat in the last two years took a sudden drop to 17.11. It would be perhaps too optimistic to expect this figure to remain the norm for infantile mortality, but I suggest that there is still improvement to be expected in consideration of the fact that 95% of the mothers in Corby live in semi-detached houses with all modern amenities and have a high degree of economic security with resulting high standard of domestic life. There is a great number of factors which influences infantile mortality, and the Council by its initiative and drive in securing such a rapid expansion in building, and its insistence on a high standard of housing, has materially contributed in this respect. There is no doubt but that the ante-natal, mid-wifery and health visiting services have been very active during the past few years, and one hopes that this figure is only a precursor of the results of their combined efforts.

The infectious diseases notifications of 498, of which measles accounted for 391 and whooping cough 81 are the largest number of notifications received in any year since the inception of the Urban District. It was often felt previously by the Council that the small number of notifications was not a true index of the amount of infectious diseases occurring in the community. About two years ago combined immunisation on a large scale was begun by the Local Health Authority against diphtheria and whooping cough, and it would be of practical benefit to know how many of the whooping cough cases had been immunised.

Twenty eight cases of diphtheria were notified since 1939—the last two cases occurred in 1945. Three of the patients had received prophylactic inoculations and they recovered. During the period there were eight deaths from diphtheria giving a case mortality of 28.5. This diminution in the number of diphtheria notifications has been repeated throughout the country ; whereas in 1944 23,199 corrected notifications of diphtheria were received with 934 deaths, in 1951 669 cases were notified with 34 deaths. The results have been solely due to immunisation against diphtheria and not due to its elimination in the community and it is essential that a high level of immunisation of at least up to 75% among infants is maintained.

In addition to good housing conditions, pure wholesome water supply, efficient sewerage and the provision of social amenities such as open spaces, playing fields and swimming pools, the most important single item which a Council must strive to obtain is a clean atmosphere. Smoke reduces the amount of ultra violet light, increases fog, causes damage to buildings and vegetation, and there is strong evidence to show that it produces respiratory diseases. The Council has had this problem of smoke and grit under constant surveillance for the past six years and has made many attempts through the National Smoke Abatement Society and by other means to minimise the problem in the district. These efforts however, have not met with the degree of success which they merited.

Unfortunately, the siting of a proportion of the residential area causes it to receive the heaviest discharge of smoke and grit, and when the town is fully developed, consideration will have to be given to this area which includes three of the largest schools in the district. If modern science will be unable to eradicate smoke and grit nuisance from the manufacture of steel, then it behoves the developers to sterilise such a zone, which would entail rehousing a considerable population from the area of the secondary modern school, where the gauge shows the heaviest deposit of pollution amounting to 391.67 tons per square mile over the area.

I wish to express thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support and also to my colleagues for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Your obedient servant,

J. T. MURPHY, *Medical Officer of Health.*

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years  
1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area (acres) ... ..	2835	2835	2835	2835	2835
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) ... ..	12450	13260	13970	15700	17000
Number of Live Births ... ..	255	263	282	380	409
Legitimate ... ..	243	254	264	367	389
Illegitimate ... ..	12	9	18	13	20
Birthrate per 1,000 population ... ..	20.48	19.83	20.18	24.20	24.05
Number of Still Births ... ..	9	9	8	6	11
Legitimate ... ..	9	9	8	6	11
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	34.09	33.08	27.58	15.54	26.19
Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	0.72	0.67	0.56	0.38	0.64
Number of Deaths ... ..	83	85	86	100	108
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	6.66	6.41	6.15	6.36	6.35
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	70.58	45.62	35.28	36.84	17.11
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	—	—	—	26.31	9.78
*Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3	9	8	6	3
*Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	8	7	6	2
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	13	12	14	13	21
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	1	1	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ... ..	—	—	1	1	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—

\*Registrar-General's Figures.

# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1951

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 live Births			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Tuber- culosis	Influenza	Small-Pox	Acute Polio- myelitis and Polio- encephalitis	Pneumonia	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year		
England and Wales ...	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	<del>29.6</del> 29.6		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9		
148 Smaller Towns estd. resident popu- lations, 25,000 — 50,000 ... ..	16.7	0.38	12.5 <del>21.5</del>	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6		
London ... ..	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4		
Corby Urban District ...	23.6	0.64	11.24	—	—	—	0.17	0.05	—	—	0.23	—	17.11		
The Maternal Mortality rates for :															
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium			Abortion with toxæmia		Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium		Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth		Abortion out mention of sepsis or toxæmia		Abortion with sepsis		Other compli- cations of Preg- nancy, child- birth and the puerperium		
England and Wales per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births			0.10		0.00		0.24		0.13		0.05		0.09		0.18
Corby Urban District ...			—		—		—		—		2.38		—		—



## SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres) ... ..	2,835
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	17,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to Rate Book ... ..	4,412
Rateable Value ... ..	£93,916
Sum represented by Penny Rate ... ..	£379

The chief occupations of the district are: Iron and Steel workings, manufacture of clothing and farming.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :

<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate ... ..	389	205	184
Illegitimate ... ..	20	11	9
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	409	216	193

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ... .. 24.05

<b>STILL BIRTHS</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate ... ..	11	4	7
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	11	4	7

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... .. 26.19

<b>DEATHS</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	108	61	47

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (crude) 6.35

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected) 11.24

Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... .. —

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... .. 17.11

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 17.99

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... —

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... .. —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... .. —

Deaths from enteritis and diarrhoea (under two years of age) —

Deaths from malignant neoplasms ... .. 21

Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... —

Comparability factor for 1951 was 1.77. The crude death rate per 1,000 population for 1951 was 6.35 which multiplied by the comparability factor of 1.77 supplied by the Registrar-General gives a corrected death rate of 11.24. This rate of 11.24 is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex distribution of the population of the Corby Urban District were distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

### LIVE BIRTH RATES, 1951

A comparability factor has been issued for 1951 by the Registrar-General which allows for the different age and sex distribution of Corby and provides a basis for comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	24.05
Corby corrected by comparability						
factor 0.98	...	...	...	...	...	23.56
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.5

### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1951

Infantile mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding, and maternity and child welfare.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	17.11
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	29.6

The causes of deaths in children under one year of age with age and sex distribution are given in the following table :—

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
3 hours	F.	Haemolytic disease of newborn.
5 hours	M.	Prematurity.
1 day	M.	Prematurity.
3 days	M.	Atelectasis—P.M. without Inquest.
3 months	M.	Suppurative Bronchitis and Broncho -pneumonia.
4 months	M.	Cardiac failure, Atelectasis, Asthma.
10 months	F.	Respiratory failure, Hydrocephalus, Meningx
10 months	F.	Respiratory failure, Hydrocephalus, Meningitis secondary to Ollitis media.



The registered causes of death were as follows :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
All causes	...	...	...	...	61	47	108
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	...			5	3	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus				—	1	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	...			—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	...	...		—	2	2
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms				5	3	8
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...		—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system				6	5	11
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...		8	1	9
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...			1	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	7	10	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...		—	—	—
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	1	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	—	5
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system				—	2	2
26.	Ulcer and stomach duodenum	...			1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...			—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...		2	3	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...		—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...			—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...		1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				8	4	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...		6	—	6
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	1	2
25.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...			—	—	—

## SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) **Laboratory facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton.

The following specimens were examined :— 1951

Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	—
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	—
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	28

(b) **Ambulance facilities.**—The County Council became responsible for ambulance services from 5th July, 1948. The St. John Ambulance Brigade carry out the service on behalf of the County Council for non-infectious cases.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—From the 5th July, 1948 the County Council became responsible for Home Nursing Service. Details of the work carried out during 1951 were not made available to the Local Authority.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held weekly with a Medical Officer in attendance. An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held twice weekly.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—The number of children who were immunised in 1951 is as follows :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	142
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	150
Boosters	...	...	...	...	89

The number of children who have had the full course of immunisation is as follows :—

Age at 31.12.51.	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in Year	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
No. Immunised	10	237	240	208	220
Age at 31.12.51.	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total		
i.e. Born in Year	1942 - 46	1937 - 41	under 15		
No. Immunised	1045	1315	3275		

Estimated Mid-Year population of children aged 0 - 4 years	1,919
Estimated Mid-Year population of children aged 5 - 14 years	3,429

## VACCINATION

The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year :

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Primary	66	6	3	5	80
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	12	13

The treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases is carried out by the Regional Hospital Board.

## SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

**Water Supplies.**—The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board is responsible for the Water Undertaking. The following samples of water supplies were taken during the year :—

*From Public Mains :—*

Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	B. coli present in	F. coli present in
53	36	17	17	Nil

*From Private Wells :—*

	Total	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	B. coli present	F. coli present
Well No. 1	14	1	13	13	6
Well No. 2	25	6	19	19	4
Well No. 3	4	1	3	3	2

Well No. 1 has been closed and main water supply installed by statutory notice. Well No. 2 is receiving chlorination.

*From Private Swimming Pool :—*

Seven samples were taken of which one was unsatisfactory, due to breakdown in chlorinating plant.

**Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**—Development during the year did not involve the laying of any additional main sewer and although at one point in the sewerage system of the District infiltration of ground water tends to cause surcharge and flooding, the extent and frequency of this was not serious.

The Development Corporation's programme of works, added to the Council's further extensive schemes of house building, indicated an early and pressing need for schemes of new main sewerage and for the relief of existing sewers.

The Civil Engineering Consultants previously engaged to examine and report upon appropriate measures for the disposal of sewage from the rapidly growing population, have not yet submitted their findings and they were pressed to report at an early date, as a matter of increasing urgency.

**Public Cleansing.**—The weekly collection of domestic refuse was continued throughout the year, this being rendered less difficult than for many previous years by a small but noticeable improvement in the labour supply position.

The existing tip, in use for many years, became full to capacity and a lease was negotiated of a nearby plot of land of nearly two acres in extent, for further tipping of refuse. Unlike the former tip of "hill and dale" formation, the new site has been subject to underground

ironstone mining at shallow depth, the collapsed adits and shafts leaving an irregular and broken surface well suited to controlled tipping and capable of being restored to useful land in the process. This tip was put into use at the end of the year.

Agreement was also reached and planning consent obtained to the use for refuse disposal of a further "hill and dale" site in the parish of Stanion one mile outside the Urban District, this being for use at a future date if required. Undertakings have been given in respect of both new sites to manage the tips without causing nuisance and planning consent is subject to the operation of a system of controlled tipping in each case.

Street scavenging and gully cleansing services were maintained at a satisfactory level with the aid of mechanical sweeper/collector and mechanical gully emptying vehicles.

## SECTION D. Public Health and Housing Acts.

Work under these Acts proceeded throughout the year and the following is a record of the routine work carried out :

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :			
	(1) (a)	No. of houses inspected for defects	...	45
	(b)	Inspection made re above	... ..	102
	(2) (a)	Houses inspected under Regulations	...	6
2.	Houses rendered fit by informal action			
	Houses found totally unfit for human habitation			2
	Demolition orders made			Nil
	Undertakings given by owners not to re-let			2
	Overcrowding :—			
	No. of houses overcrowded at 31st December, 1950			57
	No. of cases abated during the year			28
	No. of new cases found during the year			10
	No. of houses overcrowded at 31st December, 1951			39

New houses erected by Local Authority during 1951 :—

TRADITIONAL	3 bedrooms	...	...	35	
	4 bedrooms	...	...	13	
				—	48
Gregory Flats	2 bedrooms	...	...	40	40
					<hr/>
					88

PERMANENT PREFABRICATED—

Wates	(concrete)	3 bedrooms	...	23	
Wates	"	4 "	...	—	
Easiform	"	3 "	...	10	
Easiform	"	4 "	...	—	
No Fines	"	3 "	...	216	
No Fines	"	4 "	...	19	
					268
Total number of houses let during 1951					356

APPLICATIONS—

Number of applications received during 1951	1,329	
Number of applications on Register at 31.12.51	<del>1,576</del>	2,339
Total number of houses erected since the end of the war up to 31st December, 1951	...	<del>2,339</del> 1,576

**Public Health Act, 1936.**—The following is a list of the statutory notices served during the year :—

Section	Nuisance	Complied with by Owner	L.A.
93	Accumulation of rubbish	...	1 —
75	Dustbins	...	1 —

**Camps and Hostels.**—There are two camps and two hostels. The camps are mainly of temporary construction such as converted Nissen huts and are only suitable for short-stay accommodation.

**Rodent Control.**—A full time rodent operative is employed who carries out rat destruction on private property as well as on the property controlled by the Council.

**Factories and Workshops.**—The following table shows the number of factories in the district and the number of inspections made and contraventions discovered and remedied during the year.



# Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

## Part 1 of the Act

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector) :—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	30	30	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). ...	11	12	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>

### 2. Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :—					
(a) insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



**Atmospheric Pollution.**—The main sources of pollution are from the coke ovens, the Bessemer process and shunting of railway engines.

The following table shows the amount of deposit in tons per square mile in three selected areas :—

### Atmospheric Pollution

<i>Tons per sq. mile per month</i>						<i>Mg. per 100 sq. cm./day SO<sub>3</sub></i>
	<i>Sol. Deps.</i>	<i>Insol. Deps.</i>	<i>Ash</i>	<i>Total Deps.</i>		
<b>Stanion Lane—</b>						
January ... ..	7.20	8.95	6.95	16.15		1.08
February ... ..	7.28	9.62	7.43	16.90		0.96
March ... ..	9.64	11.93	9.64	21.57		0.87
April ... ..	6.44	14.55	12.00	20.99		1.27
May ... ..	10.36	16.92	13.98	27.28		1.67
June ... ..	5.62	15.96	12.00	21.58		0.70
July ... ..	4.72	12.50	8.11	17.22		0.62
August ... ..	4.95	12.05	5.64	17.00		0.25
September ... ..	5.38	9.79	6.95	15.17		0.35
October ... ..	9.80	18.05	14.58	27.85		0.79
November ... ..	6.78	9.06	6.90	15.84		0.84
December ... ..	6.16	5.40	3.49	11.56		0.78
<b>Secondary Modern School—</b>						
January ... ..	7.64	13.70	10.83	21.35		1.27
February ... ..	5.63	10.86	7.97	16.49		0.94
March ... ..	13.24	32.78	26.64	46.02		1.04
April ... ..	5.54	34.92	29.22	40.46		1.21
May ... ..	6.44	9.70	6.69	16.14		0.92
June ... ..	5.96	6.50	4.44	12.46		0.47
July ... ..	8.15	13.63	9.72	21.78		0.51
August ... ..	5.27	9.62	6.29	14.89		0.36
September ... ..	42.69	8.26	33.87	50.95		0.61
October ... ..	17.99	59.65	50.52	77.64		1.65
November ... ..	16.59	38.67	31.15	55.26		1.55
December ... ..	8.85	9.38	6.84	18.23		1.27
<b>Clarke Road—</b>						
January ... ..	13.98	5.45	4.47	19.43		0.81
February ... ..	6.86	4.46	3.09	11.32		0.53
March ... ..	6.54	9.95	7.44	16.49		0.80
April ... ..	6.29	11.10	8.64	17.39		0.90
May ... ..	Out of Order					0.50
June ... ..	9.10	13.13	8.26	22.23		0.46
July ... ..	3.09	12.25	3.30	15.34		0.38
August ... ..	8.54	5.85	3.28	14.39		0.18
September ... ..	2.87	14.44	11.02	17.31		0.31
October ... ..	7.04	14.40	11.31	21.44		0.62
November ... ..	5.39	7.48	5.37	12.87		0.82
December ... ..	6.16	5.40	3.49	11.56		0.80

## SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk and Dairies.**—Milk samples taken during the year :—

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue</i>			<i>Phosphatase</i>		
	SUBMIT.	SATIS.	UNSATIS.	SUBMIT.	SATIS.	UNSATIS.
Pasteurised ...	39	30	9	39	37	2
T.T. ...	9	9	—	—	—	—
Undesignated ...	7	7	—	—	—	—

Thirty-four visits were made under the Regulations.

Milk purveyors on register ...	...	3
Supplementary license—pasteurised ...	...	2
Supplementary license—T.T. ...	...	2

**Ice Cream.**—Two hundred visits were made under the ice cream regulations.

Manufacturers in district ...	3 (all cold mix)
Retailers in district ...	18
Vehicles from outside district	6

Ninety-one samples for bacteriological examinations were taken and consisted of :—

61 or 67.3% in Grade I.
25 or 27.3% in Grade II.
3 or 3.2% in Grade III.
2 or 2.2% in Grade IV.

One prosecution was instituted under the Heat Treatment Regulations.

**Food Premises.**—The food premises were well maintained throughout the year. One statutory notice was served during the year.

**Shops Act, 1934 - 50.** Statutory notices served during the year—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Contravention</i>		<i>Complied with by</i>	
			<i>Owner</i>	<i>L.A.</i>
10.	No sanitary accommodation	...	1	—

**Food.**—Food condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption comprised of the following :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Tins</i>	<i>lbs</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tomatoes ...	...	60	Imported Ham ...	374
Peas ...	...	48	Sausages ...	73
Beans ...	...	51	Loose peas ...	98

Jam ...	...	12	Bacon ...	...	18½
Fruit ...	...	50	Cake ...	...	38½
Milk ...	...	35	Butter ...	...	8
Soup ...	...	10	Miscellaneous—		
Miscellaneous ...	...	35	Fish cakes ...	3½ dozen	
Meat ...	...	106	Cordial ...	34 bottles	

Total weight surrendered — 13 cwts. 84 lbs.

## SECTION F. Infectious Diseases.—

There were 498 cases notified during the year of which Measles and Whooping Cough accounted for 472. Generally the cases were mild, one case of Whooping Cough was removed to Hospital—all the cases recovered.

**Salmonella.**—One case was notified in a boy aged 9 years ; Salmonella Paratyphi B organisms were isolated—none of the other members of the family were infected—the disease was mild and the boy made a rapid recovery.

In July, a boy aged 16 years was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and subsequently was found to be suffering from Salmonella Typhi murium. The mother and sister of this boy had vague illness two weeks previously consisting of abdominal pain, headache and malaise—organisms of Salmonella Typhi murium were isolated from the sister and another brother who never had any symptoms. The outbreak was confined to three members of one family. The house was a modern one with a high standard of domestic hygiene and all reasonable precautions were taken to prevent spread.

**Polio - encephalitis.**—A child aged 13 months was removed to Hospital on 23rd August. The family had come to Corby three weeks previously and both parents and another child had suffered from vague pains, malaise and stiffness from 1st to 10th August. The child recovered and no paralysis developed.

**Pneumonia.**—Ten cases were notified and all recovered.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. The regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1951.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

32 cases of respiratory and four cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. This showed a marked increase over previous years and without doubt a great proportion of the cases were discovered through the Mass Radiography Survey.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

12th February — 13th March, 1951

This was the third survey undertaken by the Mass Radiography Unit. The survey is divided up into :

A. Factory, Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd.

Response : 82%.

B. Firms, General Public and Schools—

Response : Firms 77% ; Schools 95%.

The results have been summarised as follows :—

Group	No. X-Rayed	No. of Newly Discovered Significant Cases of Tuberculosis			
		<i>Active</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand</i>	<i>Inactive</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand</i>
Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd.	6,687	13	1.94	8	1.2
Other Firms ... ..	799	3	3.75	4	5.01
General Public ... ..	1,542	2	1.3	6	3.89
Schools ... ..	317	1	3.15	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>9,345</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.93</b>

## Inspections made 1951

Butchers' premises ...	96	P.H.A. Workplaces ...	5
Bakehouses ...	13	Halls and Cinema ...	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	38	Shops Acts ...	53
Ice Cream Retailers ...	126	School Lavatories ...	24
Ice Cream vehicles ...	38	Water Supplies ...	116
Cafes and Eating Houses ...	75	Swimming Pool ...	4
School Canteens ...	43	Water Courses ...	8
Other Canteens ...	43	River Pollution ...	1
Fishmongers ...	30	Vermin ...	65
Public Houses ...	2	Common Yards and Passages ...	3
Food Preparing Premises ...	23	Atmospheric Pollution ...	501
Hawkers of Food ...	75	Smoke Observations ...	2
Hawkers' Storerooms ...	7	Camps and Hostel ...	42
Hawkers' Patrols ...	31	Camps—huts ...	171
Dairies ...	12	Pigsties ...	28
Milk Shops ...	9	Stables ...	3
Milk Vehicles ...	25	Keeping of Animals ...	13
Other Food Shops ...	254	Urinals and Public Conveniences ...	2
Infectious Disease ...	44	Housing Act Inspections ...	15
Investigations of Complaint ...	544	Overcrowding ...	164
Reinspections ...	550	Miscellaneous ...	157
Appointments with Owners ...	6	Outworkers ...	13
Office Interviews ...	21	Fairgrounds, etc. ...	4
Drainage—inspections ...	44	Tents, vans, etc. ...	4
Drainage—tests ...	9	Hairdressers ...	4
Drainage—tests—faults found ...	6	Pig Slaughter ...	—
Petroleum Registration ...	1	Offensive Trades ...	2
Factories—mechanical ...	38	Rodent Control (primary) ...	196
Factories — “Escape in Case of Fire” ...	4	Rodent Control (secondary) ...	837
No. of informal notices served ...	...	...	323
No. of informal notices complied with ...	...	...	301

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1951**

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles ... ..	2	2	2	17	120	197	45	6	—	—	—	—	391
Whooping Cough	3	9	23	18	7	14	1	1	1	3	—	1	81
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	11
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	10
Sonne Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Salmonella ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>498</b>



# AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1951

Disease	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles ...	19	62	57	65	68	115	4	—	1	—	—	—	391	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	9	10	3	17	9	29	2	1	1	—	—	—	81	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	10	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Salmonella ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	28	73	63	84	79	150	9	2	3	1	3	3	498	2	—	—

### NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1951

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—
5—	1	4	—	1
15—	1	12	—	1
25—	8	3	—	—
35—	—	1	1	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	20	2	2

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1951

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	1	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	—	1



